

invalid and not infringed by Beverly in order to gain an advantage in this matter on behalf of Beverly. For the reasons set forth below, **REDACTED** must be disqualified, and the patent opinions issued by **REDACTED** should be withdrawn by **REDACTED** and barred from use by Beverly in this litigation. Moreover, Beverly should be estopped from relying on opinions that could not ethically have been provided.

II. ARGUMENT

A. Statement of Facts

On October 20, 2005, the parties held a settlement conference before Magistrate Judge Nolan. At this conference, Mr. James Petelle, the Vice President, Law and Secretary of Andrew, first learned that **REDACTED** supplied opinions of counsel to Beverly relating to the patents in suit, and that Beverly was relying upon these opinions to defend a claim of willfulness. Upon learning that **REDACTED** had supplied opinions attacking Andrew's patents, Mr. Petelle immediately informed Gardner Carton & Douglas and Magistrate Judge Nolan that Andrew is a current client of **REDACTED**

REDACTED supplied Beverly with three separate opinions relating to Andrew's U.S. Patent Nos. 6,354,534 and 5,850,056 (the "'543 patent" and "'056 patent", respectively). Both of these patents are at issue in the current litigation. Beverly produced these opinions in response to Andrew's Request for Production No. 63 ("All opinions of counsel that will be relied upon to defend against a claim of willfulness in this action, and all documents related to such opinions"). In these opinions **REDACTED** opines on both Beverly's lack of infringement and the possible invalidity of both the '543 and '056 patents, a position directly adverse to Andrew.

The first opinion dated

REDACTED

REDACTED

' A copy of this document is attached hereto as

Exhibit A.

REDACTED

Copies of these documents are attached hereto as Exhibit B.

REDACTED

Id.

REDACTED

During the time period **REDACTED** drafted and issued these opinions,
represented Andrew in a patent infringement action. *See* **REDACTED**

REDACTED (a copy of the docket report is attached hereto as
Exhibit C). In fact, **REDACTED** has continued to represent Andrew in litigation matters
during the pendency of this litigation. *See* **REDACTED**

REDACTED (a copy of the docket report is attached hereto as Exhibit D).

Furthermore, **REDACTED** represented Andrew on patent prosecution matters, including,
in at least two instances, preparing patent applications regarding cable hangers – one of the
technology areas at issue in this action. **REDACTED** continues to represent Andrew on
various other matters to this day.

**B. REDACTED Concurrent Representation of Andrew and Beverly is
Improper Under Model Rule 1.7**

Andrew is a continuing client of **REDACTED**
Andrew prior to the dates the opinions were issued, on the dates they were issued, on the date on
which Andrew filed its complaint in this matter, September 23, 2004, and to this day. The
issuance of patent opinions directly adverse to Andrew is a violation of Rule 1.7 of the Illinois
Rules of Professional Responsibility and **REDACTED** fiduciary duty to Andrew.

The ethical codes governing the practice of attorneys set minimum standards of conduct

which no lawyer should fall below. *Ransburg Corp. v. Champion Spark Plug Co.*, 648 F. Supp. 1040, 1045 (N.D. Ill. 1986) (Holderman, J.). Rule 1.7(a) of the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct¹, as adopted by the Northern District of Illinois, specifically provides that a “lawyer shall not represent a client if the representation of that client will be directly adverse to another client.” N.D. Ill. L.R. 83.51.7. Further, the rule provides that a “lawyer shall not represent a client if the representation of that client may be materially limited by the lawyer’s responsibilities to another client or to a third person”. N.D. Ill. L.R. 83.51.7. Where any attorney with a firm is precluded from representing a client under this rule, no attorney associated with that firm may represent the client. N.D. Ill. L.R. 83.51.10. If the situation contemplated by the rule arises, it is an attorney’s duty to withdraw from the conflicting representation. Comment to N.D. Ill. L.R. 83.51.7.

An attorney may be required to withdraw where even the appearance of a conflict of interest exists. *See Schloetter v. Railoc of Indiana, Inc.*, 546 F.2d 706, 709 (7th Cir. 1976); *Cinema 5 Ltd. v. Cinerama, Inc.*, 528 F.2d 1384, 1387 (2nd Cir. 1976). Importantly, where disqualification is sought based on a breach of the duty of undivided loyalty, it is completely irrelevant whether there is a substantial relationship between the current litigation and the other representation. *Ransburg Corp.*, 648 F. Supp. at 1045 (“Simply stated, it is unethical conduct for

¹ **Rule 1.7. Conflict of Interest: General Rule**

(a) A lawyer shall not represent a client if the representation of that client will be directly adverse to another client, unless:

- (1) the lawyer reasonably believes the representation will not adversely affect the relationship with the other client; and
- (2) each client consents after disclosure.

(b) A lawyer shall not represent a client if the representation of that client may be materially limited by the lawyer's responsibilities to another client or to a third person, or by the lawyer's own interests, unless:

- (1) the lawyer reasonably believes the representation will not be adversely affected; and
- (2) the client consents after disclosure.

(c) When representation of multiple clients in a single matter is undertaken, the disclosure shall include explanation of the implications of the common representation and the advantages and risks involved.

Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 1.7 (emphasis added). *See also*, N.D. Ill. L.R. 83.51.7.

an attorney to participate in any lawsuit against his own client without the knowledge and consent of all concerned”) citing *Cinema 5 Ltd.*, 528 F.2d at 1386-87. See also, *Mindscape, Inc. v. Media Depot, Inc.*, 973 F. Supp. 1130, 1132 (N.D. Cal. 1997) (“In cases of simultaneous representation, courts must consider the attorney’s duty – and the client’s legitimate expectation of loyalty. Indeed, a duty of loyalty to the client forbids any act that would interfere with the dedication of an attorney’s entire energies to the client’s interests.”) (internal citations omitted). While the burden to show the facts warranting disqualification is on the moving party, any doubts as to the existence of an asserted conflict must be resolved in favor of disqualification. See *Van Jackson v. Check’n Go of Illinois, Inc.*, 114 F. Supp. 2d 731, 732 (N.D. Ill. 2000).

C. The Appropriate Remedy is the Disqualification of REDACTED and the Withdrawal and Exclusion of Its Opinions Relating to the ‘543 and ‘056 Patents

The appropriate remedy is the disqualification of REDACTED as opinion counsel and the exclusion of REDACTED opinions relating to the ‘543 and ‘056 patents. If REDACTED is not disqualified and its opinions are not withdrawn, it is likely Andrew will be forced to both depose, and call as a witness, its own counsel. Such an action would violate the ethical rules and place Andrew (and REDACTED in an untenable position. See Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 3.7, N.D. Ill. L.R. 83.53.7. (“*Lawyer as Witness*, (a) A lawyer shall not act as an advocate in a trial or evidentiary proceeding if the lawyer knows or reasonably should know that the lawyer may be called as a witness therein on behalf of the client”); see also, Comment to N.D. Ill. L.R. 83.53.7 (“Whether the combination of roles involves an improper conflict of interest with respect to the client is determined by LR83.51.7 or LR83.51.9. For example, if there is likely to be substantial conflict between the testimony of the client and that of the lawyer or a member of the lawyer’s firm, the representation is improper. The problem can arise whether the lawyer is called as a witness on behalf of the client or is

called by the opposing party”).

Moreover, based on Beverly’s counsel’s comments in Court to Magistrate Judge Nolan at the October 27, 2005 status conference, it appears that if the opinions are not excluded, then Beverly will advance the argument that the opinions are highly competent as they were provided by Andrew’s own counsel. *See* October 27, 2005 Transcript at 3, attached hereto as Exhibit E (Mr. Hanna: “In fact, your Honor, the advice of counsel was more than competent. It was a competency delivered by Andrew’s [own] (sic) counsel.”). As such, any attempt by Andrew to attack the competency of the opinions will be diminished in the eyes of a jury, through no fault of Andrew. *See* Comment to N.D. Ill. L.R. 83.53.7 (“The opposing party has proper objection where the combination of roles may prejudice that party’s rights in the litigation.”). And, since Andrew intends to attack the competency of the opinions, this would reflect poorly on counsel it uses in other matters, including litigation matters.

III. CONCLUSION

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Andrew Corporation, requests this Court enter an order disqualifying **REDACTED** and prohibiting Beverly's reliance on **REDACTED** opinions relating to the '543 and '056 patents to defeat a claim of willfulness or for any other purpose, and for such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

ANDREW CORPORATION

Dated: November 8, 2005

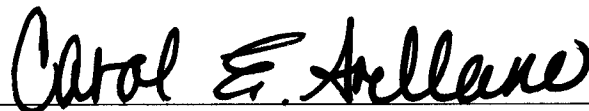
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned certifies that a copy of the foregoing **ANDREW CORPORATION'S MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF ITS MOTION TO DISQUALIFY OPINION COUNSEL AND ALL OPINIONS ISSUED BY OPINION COUNSEL** was served on this 8th day of November, 2005, to the following individuals:

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